

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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No. 1243.]

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

[VOLUME XIX.]

To Rent,

FOR one year, possession to be delivered on the first of October next, two fire proof brick TENE-
MENTS, calculated for Warehouses, situated near
the Basin and contiguous to the most busy part of the
town.

They will be rented separately or together, as may
best suit the persons who may bargain for them.
The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM,
July 24th, 1864.

United States of America, 5th Cir-
cuit, Virginia District, May 30, 1864.

John Lloyd and John Hanbury, surviving partners
of Hanbury and Lloyd, Pts.

AGAINST
John Buchanan, Archibald Brice, Robert West and
Elizabeth Carter his wife; Meux Thornton and
Precilla his wife; Henry Perrin and Anna his
wife; Samuel Anderson and Janet his wife;
John McKeand, Willis McKeand and Alexander
McKeand, children & devisees of John McKeand,
deceased; and James Watt, executor of Alexan-
der McRobert, dec. who was executor of the said
John McKeand, decs.

John McKeand, decs. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

ROBERT WEST is appointed guardian

to Alexander McKeand, an infant defendant in

this suit; and the cause coming on by consent of the

parties to be heard on the bill and amended bill, the answers

of the defendants, and the will of John McKeand

afforded, and the proceedings in a suit at law in this

court, brought by the complainants against the defend-
ant Watt as executor aforesaid, which judgment was

obtained at the December session 1861: Whereupon it is

decreed and ordered, that Edmund Randolph, William

Mitchell, Robert Pollard and Edmund W. Rootes, or any

two or more of them, do expose to sale at public auction,

together or separately, the LOT and TENEMENT in

the proceedings mentioned, and now in the occupation of

William McCay; and the small TENEMENTS and

GROUND thereunto belonging which adjoin the tene-
ment, conveyed in trust to the defendants Buchanan and

Brice, after the time and place of sale shall have been

advertised four weeks in one or more of the Richmond

newspapers; the terms of sale to be one third in cash, and

the remaining two thirds payable in instalments with

legal interest from the day of sale; the first instalment

to be paid twelve months, and the second in two years

from the day of sale; the purchaser to give bonds for

the said two instalments, and in default of payment to be

paid by the said commission, and in default of payment to be

ready money, for the payment of the balance that may be

due from the respective purchasers: And it is further

ordered, that the said commissioners who may act do

from the proceeds of the sales hereby first directed, pay

unto the complainants, their agent or attorney, three

thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars thirty

cents, with interest on two thousand two hundred and

twenty-two dollars sixty-six cents, part thereof at five per

cent from the sixteenth day of December one thousand

eight hundred and one; the balance appearing to be due

the complainants by a statement among the exhibits, and

the costs of this suit, and the surplus, if any, after de-
ducting the charges of the sale, to be brought into court,

subject to such order as may hereafter be made concerning

the same; the monies arising by the sale to be applied

to the satisfaction of the debt due the complainants: And

it is further ordered, that such of the commissioners as

may act convey to the purchasers in conformity to the

terms of this decree, and that they make reports of their

proceedings to the court.

A Copy—Teste,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Richmond, August 13, 1864.

IN pursuance of the foregoing decree,
we shall expose to sale at public auction, the LOT,
TENEMENTS, GROUND and PROPERTY in the
foregoing decree mentioned, on the 19th day of the next
month, on the premises in the city of Richmond.

EDMUND RANDOLPH.

Wm. MITCHELL.

ROBERT POLLARD.

EDM. W. ROOTES.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a very valuable tract
of LAND, lying in Orange and Granville coun-
ties, bounded by Flat River on the West, by the river
Neuse on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the
East, and by a straight line from the first to the
last mentioned water course on the North, contain-
ing 1200 acres, and forming almost a perfect square;
better than one half of the tract consists of rich low
grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to
the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to
tobacco. No plantation in the district of Hillsboro'
is better calculated for raising stock of all kinds, and
particularly hogs, as the uncultured low grounds af-
ford a most excellent range for them. On it there
is a good brick dwelling house, containing a parlor,
kitchen, smoke house, &c. all of which, at a very
trifling expense, may be put into a condition suit-
able to the accommodation of a genteel family. There
is also on it a large well built granary, lately
erected and capable of holding several thousand
bushels of grain. If the whole tract should be sold
too large for one purchaser, it may be divided into
two compact plantations. Possession may be had
this fall as soon as the growing crop is taken off, and
wheat may be sown earlier if desired by the purchas-
er. Such persons as may be disposed to view this
tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard
Benehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived
on it; and for terms, application may be made
either to him or to

DUNCAN CAMERON.

Hillsborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1864.

For Glasgow,

The British ship JEANIE.

JOHN Cowan, master, now at City Point; will
be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and
having part of her cargo engaged, will sail by the first
proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board,
to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co, Richmond, or to
BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Who offer for sale on board said ship,

10,000 bushels of

Liverpool Stoved Salt.

Petersburg, 6th August, 1864.

BLANK BONDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Le-
gislature of Virginia, praying the establishment
of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increase
of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous to the
town of Alexandria.

Fairfax, 9th July, 1864.

FAIRFIELD RACES.

ON Monday the 1st of October next,
will be run for over the FAIRFIELD COURSE, a
Sweepstake for Colts three years old, of \$600 each.
Seven Colts are entered at two hundred dollars each, and
the subscription closed. Weights, agreeably to the rules
of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday, the 2d day of October, the Jockey Club
Purse of \$400, will be run for, four mile heats.
The following day, the Purse of the Proprietor of the
Course, three mile heats.

WEIGHTS AS FOLLOWS:
Age of Horses, 133 lbs.—6 years old, 128.—5 years old,
118.—4 years old, 106.—3 years old, 90.
Mares and Geldings allowed three pounds.
Richmond, August 18, 1864.

The Broad-Rock Fall Races

Will commence on Monday the 24th day of September
next, and to continue 4 days.

FIRST DAY—will be run for, the great-
est SWEEPSTAKES ever run for in America, for
the number of horses—5 horses entered at \$600 each,
half forfeit, which will amount to \$3000 if all start, run-
ning 3 mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Jockey
Club.—It is supposed that the horses which are entered
for these Stakes are equal to any on the turf in America.

Second Day—will be run for the JOC-
KEY CLUB PURSE of \$400—4 mile heats.

Third Day—the Proprietor's PURSE
of \$200—3 mile heats, carrying weight for age, agreeable
to the following rules:

3 years old,	90lbs.
4 years old,	106
5 years old,	118
6 years old,	128
7 years old, or aged,	133
3lbs. allowed Mares and Geldings.	

Fourth Day—a HANDY CAP
PURSE of \$150, free for any horse, mare or gelding,
running 2 mile heats, entrance \$15—agreeable to the fol-
lowing rules:—For all losing horses, which run in any
of the three preceding days races, who choose to start for
this day's purse, the weights will be added by the judges,
agreeable to their performance each day—all winning
horses the three preceding days races, to carry weight for
age, agreeable to the rules of the Club—also, horses that
have not started for any of the three preceding days races,
to carry weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Jock-
ey Club. Any gentleman is at liberty to start a nag for
this purse, whether he is a member of the Jockey Club or
not. Certificates or other satisfactory proof of horses
age, weight, &c. &c. will be required by the judges.
Stabling and livery will be furnished for race horses at
the ground, GRATIS. N. B.—The members of the Jockey
Club are requested to meet at the race ground on the 2d
of September, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the pur-
pose of making arrangements for the different days run-
ning.

RICH'D. B. GOODE, Sec'y.

Broad-Rock, August 23d, 1864.

THE subscriber, who is appointed

Treasurer for the Broad-Rock Jockey Club, requests those
subscribers who have not paid up their subscriptions for
the last spring's purse, to be pointed in paying them up
on the first day of the fall races, at which time he hopes
all the members will be pointed in paying up their fall
subscriptions.

THOMAS CHEATHAM, Treasurer.

August 23d, 1864.

The full-blooded English Stallion
and most complete running horse



TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in
the upper end of Chesterfield county, five
miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and two
miles from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and per-
formance will be made known before the season com-
mences.

THOMAS BRANCH.

August 7th, 1864.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Common Hall of the city of Richmond,
will at their next monthly meeting, proceed to
recommend to the Court of Hustings for the said
city, one fit and proper person to be appointed a
Constable of the said city, in the room of LEIGHTON
WOOD, who hath resigned.

By order of the Hall,

ANDREW STEVENSON, c. c. n.

ep18.7

The Subscriber

Offers for sale on a credit of 90 days, a quantity of

GREEN COFFEE,

in tierces and barrels.

RUM & LOAF SUGAR,

by the hhd.

WM. WISEHAM.

August 24, 1864

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior
quality, for family use, kept for sale by
GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1864.

Will positively be sold, on Monday,
the 10th inst. without reserve, for ready money,
on the premises, at 11 o'clock,

THE BRICK TENEMENT,

On the main street, opposite the Post Office, and
at present occupied by Micajah Davis, to sat-
isfy a debt due to Samuel Decker and Meeker, Din-
more & Co. of Philadelphia, by

BARTLETT STILL.

Sept. 1, 1864.

A Ten Thousand Dollar Prize,

Now to be had for the small sum of 6 Dollars!!

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

For the use of the German Trinity Church, in Sixth
street, Philadelphia;

WHICH will positively commence drawing at the
State House in this city on the fourth Monday
in November next. Prizes will be received in pay-
ment for such tickets as may remain for sale during
the drawing, or the cash advanced for them on al-
lowing a small discount. From the great proportion
already sold, it is expected that the tickets will
soon be raised to 6 dollars and a half.

1 prize of ten thousand dollars.	dolls. 10,000
1 three thousand,	3,000
1 two thousand,	2,000
1 one thousand,	1,000
4 five hundred,	2,000
10 three hundred,	3,000
20 two hundred,	4,000
35 one hundred,	3,500
90 fifty,	4,500
100 twenty,	2,000
6000 seven,	42,000

1 first drawn No. on the 10th day,	500
1 15th,	500
1 20th,	500
1 25th,	500
1 30th,	500
1 35th,	500
1 40th,	1000
1 45th,	1000
1 50th,	1000
1 55th,	1000

1 first drawn No. on the last day, when
there shall be only 600 tickets in
the wheel,

6274 prizes.

Considerably less than two blanks to a prize.

The prizes to be paid 30 days after the close of
the drawing—subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets for sale by

George Taylor, Jan. No. 85, South Second-street.

Matthew McConnell, No. 82, Chestnut-street; or

ADAM PREMIR,

No. 134, South Sixth-street;

ANTHONY HOOKEY,

Corner of Green and Third-str.

CHARLES BOWMAN,

No. 16, Bad-street,

Whole Tickets, \$1.25—Half Tickets, \$3.25—Quarter

Tickets, \$1.75.

Prizes in other lotteries received in payment.

Letters addressed to either of whom, post-paid and
inclosing the cash, will be duly attended to.

August 24th, 1864.

By virtue of a decree of the High

Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day
of June, one thousand eight hundred and one, and amended
by the Chancery Court for the district of Williams-
burg in April last, will be sold on the premises, to the
highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, to sat-
isfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson, dec.
late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,

A Tract of LAND.

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the estate
of the said Hugh Nelson, dec. containing about
380 acres, more or less, lying on both sides the
South Anna River, together with the MERCHANT
MILL and its APPURTENANCES, which, for a
number of years past, has been occupied by Micajah
Crew as a manufacturing mill. Possession of the
mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation
at the end of the year.

The above property will be sold "upon a credit
till the 1st day of March 1866, for nine hundred
pounds, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per ann.
from the 16th day of July 1860 till the day of sale,
part of the purchase money, and the residue of the
purchase money is to be paid in cash." The com-
missioners, or any two of them, will then convey
the premises to the purchaser, upon the purchaser's
immediately executing a deed of trust for the pre-
mises to the commissioners, with a relinquishment
of dower, if required, authorizing two of the com-
missioners, on the non-payment of the aforesaid sum
of nine hundred pounds, and the interest aforesaid,
with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from
the day of sale to the time of payment, upon four
weeks notice in any newspaper published in the city
of Richmond, to fill the premises.

A particular description of the property is omit-
ted, because it is supposed that any person wishing
to become a purchaser, would first view the prem-
ises. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the prop-
erty, will show it and give any information that
may be required.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

July 19th, 1864.

** The sale of the above prop-
erty is POSTPONED, on account of rainy weather,
until the second day of October next.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Crewsville, 28th August, 1864.

For Sale,

A beautiful and well improved TENEMENT on
the hill, now occupied by Mr. Ben. Mosby.
THIS property lies near the Capitol, in a healthy
agreeable neighborhood. Terms of sale will be
known, by applying to

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, July 12, 1864.

For Sale,

At Doctor J. Cringan's medicinal store, a quantity of
fresh
CASTOR OIL,
In bottles—made in this state.

September 1st, 1864.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of
the following Articles, which will be sold very
low for cash, or on a short credit, for
approved acceptances in Rich-
mond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figured and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Mullins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cambricks and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romeis, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 15th, 1864.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years
of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately commit-
ted to jail as a runaway, by the name of Ignatius Butler,
with a counterfeit free paper. He says his real name is
Williams Stewart, and belongs to the representatives of
Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry
Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William
Waters of Madison county. He says Mr. Craven, in a
speculating trip to the Jerseys about 16 years ago, died
there of the small pox. It was at this time that he en-
tered into his master's service, and has been travelling a-
bout in this state and Maryland ever since, in the several
occupations of mill-wright, carpenter and shoemaker—in
the two last he is chiefly employed while with Craven.
Mr. Craven left two sons—Michael, the elder, and Wil-
liam. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they
are both alive in Rockingham county. He further says, that
his master was intimately acquainted with Maj. M'Dow-
ell, a magistrate who lived within 7 or 8 miles of him.
The representatives of Craven are requested to come for
him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered
upon payment of fees and this advertisement.

WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.

Richmond, June 20, 1864.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May term, 1864.

James Callaway, Plaintiff,

AGAINST

Matthew Dobson & Joshua Dobson,

administrators of John Dobson,

deceased, Defendants.

In Chancery,

upon an injunc-
tion.

THE defendants not having entered

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1864.

Errata in Candidates, No. IV.—Second paragraph, 6th line, for "disciple," read "co-disciple."
Same paragraph, in the 17th line, read "change" instead of "charge."
In the last paragraph, read "representatives" instead of "representations."

New-Hampshire Election.—The choice of representatives to the main congress has been made in New-Hampshire. The "Washington and Adams" ticket is thus composed:—Hon. Samuel Tenney, Silas Benton, Thomas W. Thompson, Caleb Ellis and David Hough.
The "Jefferson" ticket:—Clement Sterer, Thomas Cogswell, J. H. Smith, Nahum Parker and Ezra Bartlett.

The votes in Portsmouth were, for the federal ticket 251—For the democratic 624.
The votes in Marsh last for governor were, Gilman 227—Langdon 659.

Mr. Charles J. McMurdo is appointed a director of the bank of Virginia, in the room of William B. Cokes, esq. resigned.

We learn from a Boston paper of August 29, that a gentleman who had arrived there from the southward, mentioned, that Mr. Burr had arrived in Charleston before he left that place.

MR. DAVIS.
I hope our friends will now cease railing at the directors of the Bank of Virginia: It is true, the Legislature in enacting the law for that institution seem to have been actuated by a narrow democratic policy, but it is no difficult to see that we can now order matters pretty much our own way.

I was really much pleased on Thursday last, at the conduct of Mr. George Jefferson, and Mr. Venable. The former for bringing forward and the latter for supporting a young gentleman of our party, as first Teller, in opposition to a violent *Demo.* brought forward by the organ of the public will. It is true, much can be said in favor of Mr. Williamson, (the gentleman supported by the treasury,) he is certainly a gentleman of merit, and in point of talents every way equal to the gentleman brought forward and supported by Messrs. V. and J. He has a wife and family, with little more than his own exertions to support them. Yet those gentlemen, from principle, have appointed Mr. D.—They have certainly distinguished themselves of firmness, every way honorable, particularly Mr. V. not only from the high station he holds in the Bank, but the exalted situation he lately abandoned to accept it. The Legislature of Virginia turn his back on their sacred duty. I confess I am much gratified to see Mr. V. take such an independent ground. The vote on this occasion, is (I believe) the first he has given; and that in direct opposition to the organ of the democratic will.

Something, much to the credit of the Marshal of Virginia, should be said on this occasion: but, Mr. Davis, as I am no eulogist, I submit the pleasing task to some one more capable to do justice to the exalted merit of that admirable man. He has however, a firm independence of character and mind about him, which disdains sycophancy and servility and towering altars, rolls on through the realms of glory assigned only for the great and good.

A FEDERALIST.

Rockets, 2d. Sept. 1864.

More of the Philosophico-Jeffersonian good for nothing a Gun Boat.—A gentleman not altogether unacquainted with the construction of floating batteries, has seen Mr. Jefferson's admirable improvement now exhibited gratis in the Southern States, and has described to us a few of its peculiarities. We are not acquainted with the technical language of ship building, but will endeavor to communicate what we have learned of this wonderful machine.

The principal innovation seems to be in the arrangement of the bowsprit, which is not fixed in the stem of the boat as in common vessels, but may be considerably elevated by jacks, when occasion requires. When the boat arrives at a proper position for execution, the bowsprit is raised by the jacks, and the gun is run out under it. The position in the stern, occupied by the bowsprit, now becomes a gun; the gun is discharged, and the bowsprit is again lowered into its place. Now is not this ingenious? It is true, when the bowsprit is raised, the rigging attached to it becomes slack, and of course gives no support to the masts; but if the commander only has the sense to wait for a stark calm before he makes use of his thunder, there will be no danger of the mast's going overboard, and Mr. Jefferson is never in a hurry to cause the effusion of human blood.

The vessel is very unwieldy, for the purpose for which it is intended, but here again we must remark its unquestionable advantage. The bad sailing of the vessel will prevent the possibility of escape from an enemy, and of course, the equipage must fight in sea defence, whenever they can catch an opportunity to elevate the bowsprit, and run out the gun.

The objection that these boats will be in danger of being swamped, if used when there is any considerable sea, is certainly futile; for it is not evident they may be kept in our rivers, and not be exposed to the vicissitudes of wind and weather on our coasts? From present appearances, it is very probable our commerce will soon be impeded in our very rivers, and then the objection fails.

On further enquiry we learn that the mast is supported by strong stays, independent of the bowsprit. This may obviate the danger of carrying away the mast, but the new method of topping up the bowsprit, must slacken the gaff, at every shot, and we leave it to mariners to determine the inconveniences which must result from such a constant interruption in the balance of the sails, in time of action. The vessel is very flat and may probably make speed before the wind, but should the enemy approach to leeward, the only alternative will be to conquer or strike.

Reperitury.

We understand there are strong efforts making at Newburyport to get Mr. Emerson turned out of the Post Office in that town, and should Mr. Granger pass that way, it is possible it may be effected. Mr. Emerson has ever been considered as partial to the existing administration; but it seems he is too moderate for the hot heads of that town; there are some who would therefore be glad to deprive him of the monthly which he supports himself and a considerable family. Mr. Emerson was esteemed by those whose politics he has not espoused as an honest, upright man, and he certainly has been attentive to his duties. But the birth he enjoys might aid a starving editor, and ease some of his friends of the pecuniary sacrifices which may be necessary to help on the work of revolution and confusion in that once harmonious town. Men have been turned out of post offices because they were concerned in newspapers, but changing circumstances it may be a recommendation. *Ibid.*

LOUISIANA REMONSTRANCE.

TO THE
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
IN SENATE AND
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
CONFIDENTIAL.

WE the subscribers, planters, merchants and other inhabitants of Louisiana, respectfully approach the Legislature of the United States, with a memorial of our rights, a remonstrance against certain laws which contravene them, and a petition for that redress to which the laws of nature, sanctioned by positive stipulations, have entitled us.

Without any agency in the events which have annexed our country to the United States, we yet consider them as far date, and though our liberties secured, even before we knew the terms of the cession. Permeated that a free people would acquire territory only to extend the blessings of freedom—that an enlightened nation would never destroy those principles on which its government was founded—and that their representatives would disdain to become the instruments of oppression, we calculated with certainty, that their first act of sovereignty would be a communication of all the blessings they enjoyed, and were the less anxious to know on what particular terms we were received. It was early understood that we were to be American citizens; this satisfied our wishes; it implied every thing we could desire, and filled us with that happiness which arises from the anticipated enjoyment of a right long withheld. We knew that it was impossible to be citizens of the United States, without enjoying personal freedom, protection of property, and above all, the privileges of a free representative government, and did not therefore imagine that we could be deprived of these rights, even if there should have existed no promise to impart them; yet it was with some satisfaction we found these objects secured to us. The stipulation of a treaty, and the faith of congress pledged to us, our uninterrupted enjoyment; we expected them from our magnanimity, but were not disposed to see them secured to us as a right, and guaranteed by solemn engagements.

With a firm persuasion that these engagements would be sacredly fulfilled, we passed under your jurisdiction with a joy bordering on enthusiasm, submitted to the inconveniences of an intermediate dominion without a murmur, and saw the last tie that attached us to our mother country, severed without regret. Even the evils of a military and absolute authority were acquiesced in, because it indicated an eagerness to complete the transfer, and place beyond the reach of accident the union we mutually desired. A single magistrate, vested with civil and military, with executive and judiciary powers, upon whose laws we had no check, over whose acts we had no control, and from whose decrees there was no appeal, the sudden suspension of all those forms to which we had been accustomed, the total want of any permanent system to replace them, the introduction of a new language into the administration of justice, the perplexing necessity of using an interpreter for every communication with the officers placed over us, the involuntary errors of necessity, committed by judges, uncertain by what code they are to decide, wavering between the civil and the common law, between the forms of the French, Spanish and American jurisprudence, and with the best intentions unable to expound laws, of which they are ignorant, or to acquire them in a language they do not understand—these were not slight inconveniences; nor was this a state of things calculated to give favorable impressions, or to realize the hopes we entertained. But we submitted with resignation, because we thought it the effect of necessity. We submitted with patience, though its duration was longer than we had been taught to expect—we submitted even with cheerfulness, while we supposed your honorable body was employed in reducing this chaos to order, and, by your legislative fiat, calling a system of harmony from the depth of this confused discordant mass. But we cannot conceal, we ought not to dissemble, that the first project presented for the government of this country, tended to lessen the enthusiasm which, until that period, had been universal; and to fix our attention on present evils, while it rendered us less sanguine as to the future; still, however, we wished to persuade ourselves, that further enquiry would produce better information; that discussion would establish our rights; and time destroy every prejudice that might oppose them. We could not bring ourselves to believe, that we had so far mistaken the stipulations in our favor, or that congress could so little regard them, and we waited the result with an anxiety which distance only prevented our expressing before the passage of the bill. After a suspense which continued to the last moment of the session, after debates which only tended to show how little our true situation was known; after the rejection of every amendment declaratory of our rights; it at length became a law, and before this petition can be presented, will take effect in our country.

Disavowing any language but that of respectful remonstrance; disavowing any other but that which bears a truly asseveration of our rights, we pray leave to examine the law "erecting Louisiana into two territories, and providing for the temporary government thereof," to compare its provisions with our rights, and its whole scope with the letter and spirit of the treaty which binds us to the United States.

The first section erects the country south of the 33d degree, into a territory of the United States, by the name of the Territory of Orleans.

The second gives us a governor appointed for three years by the president of the United States. The fourth vests in him and in a council, also chosen by the president, all legislative power, subject to the revision of congress—especially guarding against any interference with private property either by taxation or sale. And the fifth establishes a judiciary to consist of a supreme court having exclusive criminal and original jurisdiction with appeal, for all causes above the value of \$100; and such inferior courts as the legislature of the territory may establish; the judges of the superior court are appointed by the president to continue in office four years. This is the summary of our constitution. This is the accomplishment of a treaty engagement to "incorporate us into the union, and admit us to all the rights, advantages and immunities of American citizens." And thus is the promise performed which was made by our first magistrate in your name, that you would "receive us as brothers, and hasten to extend to us a participation in those invaluable rights, which had formed the basis of your unexampled prosperity."

Ignorant as we have been represented of our acquired rights, it is necessary for us to demonstrate that we do not "incorporate us in the union," that it bears the name of the "rights," gives us no "absentees," and gives us of all the "immunities" of American citizens.

This should be required, we think neither task will be difficult.
At the first point we need only appeal to your declaration of independence, to your constitution, to your different state governments, to the writings of your revolutionary patriots, and statesmen, to your own professions and public acts, and finally, legislators, to your own hearts, on which the love of civil liberty, and its principles, are so deeply engraven to be ever totally effaced.
A governor is to be placed over us, whom we have not chosen, whom we do not even know, who may be ignorant of our language, unimformed of our institutions, and

who may have no connections with our country, nor interest in its welfare.

This governor is vested with all executive and almost unlimited legislative power, for the law declares, that "by and with the advice and consent of the legislative body, he may change, modify and repeal the laws," &c.—but this advice and consent will no doubt in all cases be easily procured, from the majority of a council, selected by the president or governor, and dependent on him for their appointment and continuance in office; or if they should prove refractory, the power of prerogative frees him from any troublesome interference, until a more prudent selection at the end of the year shall give him a council better suited to his views; the true legislative power then is vested in the governor alone, the council operates as a cloak to conceal the extent of his authority, to screen him from the odium of all unpopular acts—to avoid all responsibility, and give us the faint semblance of a representative assembly, with so few of its distinguishing features, that unless the name were inscribed on the picture, it would be difficult to discover the object for which it was intended.

Taxation without representation, and obligation to obey laws, without any voice in their formation, the undue influence of the executive upon legislative proceedings, and a dependent judiciary, formed, we believe, very prominent articles in the list of grievances complained of by the United States at the commencement of their glorious contest for freedom; the opposition to them, even by force, was deemed meritorious and patriotic, and the rights on which that opposition was founded, were deemed fundamental, inalienable, self-evident, and eternal; they formed, as your country then unanimously asserted, the only rational basis on which government could rest; they were so plain, it was added, as to be understood by the weakest understanding; not capable of alienation, they might always be reclaimed; unsubjected to change, they were the same at all times, in all climates, and under all circumstances; and the fairest posterity they should never—it was firmly asserted—they should never be abandoned but with life.

These were the sentiments of your predecessors—Were they wrong? Were the patriots who composed your councils, mistaken in their political principles? Did the heroes who died in their defence, seal a sacred trust with their blood? No, they were not wrong! The admiration of the world, the respect still paid to the living, the veneration accorded to the memory of the dead, attest the purity of their principles, and prove the truth of those maxims, which render their lives a blessing to their country, and their deaths glorious in its defence; are truths then so well founded, so universally acknowledged, inapplicable only to us? Do political axioms on the Atlantic, become problems, when transferred to the shores of the Mississippi? Or are the unfortunate inhabitants of these regions the only people who are excluded from those equal rights, acknowledged in your declaration of independence, repeated in the different state constitutions, and ratified by that of which they claim to be a member? Where, we ask respectfully, where is the circumstance that is to exclude us from a participation in these rights? It is because we have not heretofore enjoyed them! This on the contrary would seem a reason to hasten the communication, to indemnify us by a flurry of freedom, for the years we have been deprived of it, and enable us experimentally, to compare the blessings of a free government with the evils of a other dominion. But the present situation of affairs forms no pleasing contrast with that which is past; and if we did not count with confidence on a change in the system you have adopted, the prospect before us would not afford matters for consolatory anticipation; for though a period is fixed for the absolute government placed over us; that a year may terminate the equally objectionable system which succeeds it, yet what is to follow? Liberty—self-government—independence, and a participation in the advantages of the union? If these were offered to us as the reward of a certain term of patience and submission, though we could not acquiesce in the justice of the procedure, we should have some consolation in our misfortune; but no manifestation of what awaits us at the expiration of the law, is yet made.

We may then again become the victims of false information, of hasty remarks, or prejudiced opinion; we may then again be told that we are incapable of managing our own concerns, that the period of emancipation is not yet arrived, and that when in the school of slavery, we have learned how to be free, our rights shall be restored. Upon the topic to which this leads us are reluctant to speak—but misrepresented and insulted, it cannot be deemed improper to show how groundless are the calumnies which represent us, as in a state of degradation, unfit to receive the boon of freedom. How far any supposed incapacity, to direct the affairs of our own country, would release the United States from their obligation, to confer upon us, the rights of citizenship, or upon what principle they are to become the judges of that capacity, might, we believe, fairly be questioned—for we have surely not become less fit for the task, since the signature of the Treaty, than we were before that period—and that no such incapacity was then supposed to exist, is evident from the terms of that instrument, which declares that we are to be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the constitution. If the United States then may postpone the performance of this engagement until in their opinion it may be proper to perform it, of what validity is the compact, or can that be called one, of which the performance depends only on the will of the contracting party?

But if capacity is to be the criterion, and information the preliminary requisite of our admission, let us respectfully enquire what is the nature of this capacity, and information, and where it will most probably be found?—The distribution of powers between the general and state governments, the former have the exclusive superintendence of all external relations, and of those internal arrangements, which regard the several states in their national capacity; the residuary powers retained by the states, are more limited in their operations, and require only their exercise a species of information to be derived only from local sources. The purest principles will be misapplied, the best intentions will be ill directed, the most splendid talents of genius, will prove ineffectual without an intimate knowledge of the manners, customs, pursuits, and interests of the people, to whom they are applied, or whose favor they are exerted. Should this reasoning be correct, it would appear to follow, that local information should be preferred in a state legislature, to splendid acquirement, when they cannot be united; and should we give the representatives of the United States all the superiority they claim and undoubtedly merit, yet we cannot be accused of presumption, in supposing that we know somewhat more of our own country, and its local interests, than men who are acquainted with it only from report. It will not, we trust, be answered that the members of the council must be selected from the inhabitants; have already shown what share this council will probably have in legislation; and the residence of one year is certainly too short to attain information, or secure any thing like a permanence of attachment.

If this local knowledge is necessary to legislate wisely, how much more so it is in order to select discreetly, those on whom this task must devolve. The President must necessarily depend on the information of his agents here; without any personal knowledge of the men he must choose; how can he detect imposture, or counteract prejudice?—How defeat intrigue, or secure him self from the reproach of having confined our interests to men in whom we have no confidence? We might contrast these inconveniences with the evident advantages of a choice made by the people themselves, and the conviction would be irresistible, that the latter process, exclusively that species of information, with respect to character, conduct, circumstances and abilities, which is necessary to a prudent choice of their representatives; but we presume enough has been said to show that among a people not absolutely sunk in ignorance, the kind of knowledge indispensable to good government, or a selection of rulers, can only be found at home—that the best abilities and the purest intentions will not replace it abroad, and that without it, all legislation is tyrannical and oppressive.

Convinced of this truth we find the advocates for our subjection, driven to an argument, at which we have before hinted. To deprive us of our right of election, we have been represented as too ignorant to exercise it with wisdom, and too turbulent to enjoy it with safety. Sunk in ignorance, effeminated by luxury, debased by oppression, we were, it was said incapable of appreciating a free constitution, if it were given, or feeling the deprivation, if it were denied. The sentiments which were excited by this humiliating picture, may be imagined, but cannot be expressed, consistent with the respect we owe your honorable body. We were willing, however, to ascribe it to the want of correct information, but we could not avoid wondering that it should be so very defective, as to have drawn from the names of some districts in our country, an argument as to the language spoken in them, which proved fatal to an important amendment to the bill. We could not imagine what had excited the idea of our effeminacy and profligacy; and the laborious planter at his frugal meal, heard, with a smile of bitterness and contempt, the descriptions published at Washington, of his opulence and luxury.

As to the degree of information diffused throughout the country, we humbly request that some more correct evidence may be produced than the superficial remarks that have been made by travellers or residents, who neither associate with us nor speak our language; many of us are native citizens of the United States, who have participated in that kind of knowledge which is there spread among the people—the others generally are men who will not suffer, by a comparison with the population of any other colony. Some disadvantages as to education in the higher branches of literature, have lately attended us, but the original settlement of the province was marked by circumstances peculiarly favorable in this respect, it was made at no distant date, at a period when science had attained a great degree of perfection, and from a country in which it flourished; many individuals, possessing a property and rank, which suppose a liberal education were among the first settlers, and perhaps there would be no vanity in asserting that the first establishment of Louisiana, might vie with any other in America, for the respectability and information of those who composed it; their descendants now respectfully call for the evidence which proves that they have degenerated so as to become incompetent to the task of legislation; for our love of order and submission to the laws we can confidently appeal to the whole history of our settlement, and particularly to what has lately passed. In those dangerous moments when it was uncertain at what point our political vibrations would stop; when national prejudice, personal interest, faction views, and ambitious designs, might be supposed to combine for the interruption of our repose when in the frequent changes to which we have been subject, the authority of one nation was awakened, before the other had established its power. In those moments of crisis and danger, no insurrection disturbed, no riot disgraced us, the voice of sedition was silent; and before a magistrate was appointed, good morals reigned instead of laws, and a love of order instead of civil power; it is then as unjust to tax us with turbulence as it is degrading to reproach us with ignorance and vice.

But let us admit that by some train of reasoning to which we are strangers, by some incomprehensible fatality we are cut off from our national rights, and form an unfortunate exception to these general principles on which your revolution and government are founded; that there is no clause for us in the great charter of nature, and that we must look for our freedom to another source; yet we are not without a claim—one arising from solemn stipulation, and according to our ideas, full, obligatory and unequivocal.

The third article of the treaty, lately concluded at Paris, declares that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States, and in the mean time they shall be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the exercise of the religion they profess."

Your honorable body seems to have adopted a construction of this article, which would suspend its performance until some period fixed by the principles of the constitution, and to have read the article thus:—The inhabitants shall be incorporated into the union, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the rights, &c. so soon as the principles of the federal constitution will permit. We, on the contrary, contend, that the words "according to the principles of the federal constitution," as they are placed in the sentence, form no limitation, that they were intended as a description of the kind of rights we were to enjoy, or at most relate to the mode in which they were to be conferred, and that the article contemplates no other delay to our reception, than will be required to pass the necessary laws, and ascertain the representation to which they are entitled.

The inhabitants of the ceded territory are to be "incorporated into the union of the United States." These words can in no sense be satisfied by the act in question. A territory, governed in the manner the act directs, may be a province of the United States, but can, by no construction, be said to be incorporated into the union. To be incorporated into the union, must mean to form a part of it; but to every component part of the United States, the constitution has guaranteed a republican form of government; and this, as we have already shown, has no one principle of republicanism in its composition.—It is, therefore, not a compliance with the letter of the treaty, and is totally inconsistent with its spirit, which certainly intends some stipulations in our favor. But if congress may govern us as they please, what necessity was there for this clause? or how are we benefited by its introduction? If any doubt, however, could possibly arise on the first member of the sentence, it must vanish by a consideration of the second, which provides for their admission to the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. But this government, as we have shown, is totally incompatible with those rights. Without any vote in the election of our legislature; without any check upon our executive; without any one incident of self-government—what valuable "privilege" of citizenship is allowed us? what "right" do we enjoy? what "immunities" can we boast, except indeed the degrading exemption from the cares of legislation and the burthen of public affairs?

Will it be said, that though our right be admitted, yet congress are to determine the period when it shall be conferred? This, we apprehend, would not only be contrary to the words of the treaty, but would be a solecism in itself. The words "according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of the rights," etc. certainly mean, to such rights, as are secured by the principles of the constitution; or, that we are admitted to their enjoyment in such manner as the same principles direct, and at any rate the words "as soon as possible," can never be construed, so as to give right of deferring it indefinitely. If it may be procrastinated for two years, we see no reason, why it may not be deferred for twenty or an hundred, or totally omitted. That our verbal construction is a true one, will be evident from pursuing the other exposition to its consequences. If the treaty means to say that we shall be admitted as soon as the principles of the constitution will permit, we must look into that instrument to discover what restrictions oppose its immediate performance. We should naturally expect if this reasoning be true, to find some period limited before which we could not become members of the union; some requisites of population, or other circumstance, to be previously attained or performed; but on the contrary, the powers of admitting new states is vested in congress, without any restriction whatever, that can be applicable to the present case; there is therefore nothing that can satisfy these words, if they are construed as a limitation; nothing but the will of congress is referred to in the constitution. This construction then, would prove that the United States had stipulated, to admit us into the union as soon as they should think proper; but a treaty implies a compact, and what compact can arise from a stipulation to perform, or not perform, as the party shall deem expedient? This

would be such a solecism in argument, such a confusion of terms as must make us doubt the propriety of any construction that leads to them, and we feel ourselves justified in a persuasion, that the treaty intended to incorporate us into the union so soon as the laws necessary for that purpose could be passed.

We know not with what view the territory North of the 33d degree, has been severed from us and carried with it the distinguished name which belonged to us, and to which we are attached; the convenience of the inhabitants we humbly apprehend would have been better consulted by preserving the connection of the whole province, until a greater degree of population, made a division necessary. If this division should operate so as to prolong our state of political tutelage; on account of any supposed deficiency of numbers, we cannot but consider it as injurious to our rights, and therefore enumerate it among those points of which we have reason to complain. If there is force in our reclamations, on the great question of fundamental rights—we are entitled to legislate for ourselves as a member of the Union, and to establish the forms on which that legislation shall be conducted, by framing a constitution, suited to our own exigencies; then no further observations need be made on other parts of the law—for the right of local legislation implies that of making the alterations, we might deem expedient; the executive power would be properly circumscribed, and the legislative guarded against encroachment. There is one subject however extremely interesting to us in which great care has been taken to prevent any interference even by the governor and council, selected by the President himself. The African trade is absolutely prohibited and severe penalties, imposed on a traffic free to all the Atlantic states, who chose to engage in it, and as far as relates to procuring the subjects of it from other states, permitted even in the territory of the Mississippi.

It is not our intention to enter into arguments that have become familiar to every reasoner on this question, we only ask the right of deciding it for ourselves and of being placed in this respect on an equal footing with other states.—To the necessity of employing African labourers, which arises from climate, and the species of cultivation, pursued in warm latitudes, is added a reason in this country peculiar to itself.—The banks raised to restrain the waters of the Mississippi, can only be kept in repair by those whose natural constitution and habits of labour enable them to resist the combined effects of deleterious moisture, and a degree of heat intolerable to whites; this labour is great, it requires many hands and it is all important to the very existence of our country. If therefore this traffic is justifiable and where it is surely in this province, where unless it is permitted cultivation must cease, the improvements of a country be destroyed, and the great river resume its empire over our ruinous fields and demolished habitations.

Another subject not indeed growing out of this law, but of great moment to us, is the sudden change of language in all the public offices and administration of justice—the great mass of the inhabitants speak nothing but the French, the late government was always careful in their selection of officers, to find men who possessed our language and with whom we could personally communicate—their judicial proceedings were indeed in the Spanish language, but being carried on altogether by writing translations were easily made—at present for the slightest communication an interpreter must be procured—in more important concerns, our interest suffers from not being fully explained; a phrase, a circumstance, seemingly of little moment, and which a person uninterested in the affair will not take the trouble to translate is frequently decisive, and produces the most important effects, that free communication so necessary to give the Magistrate a knowledge of the people, and to inspire them with confidence in his administration, is by this means totally cut off and the introduction of *virg* to be pleading in the courts of justice, subjects the party who can neither understand his Counsel, his Judge, or the advocate of his opponent, to an embarrassment the most perplexing, and often, to injuries the most serious.

We have thus stated the great sources of discontent which have arisen from the measures of your honorable body has pleased to pursue; did we suppose them the effect of a settled design to oppress, of a determination to disregard our natural and stipulated rights, we are persuaded we should do as much injustice to your views, as the strongest expressions would do to the feelings of indignation and grief—but we will not insult you by a suspicion so injurious to your motives; the want of true information with respect to us, opinions founded on a superficial acquaintance with our country, and prejudiced relations of our habits and manners, on reports the most unfounded, even as to our language these alone have given rise to the measures of which we complain, and when these impressions shall have been effaced, we have the fullest confidence that their effects will cease, and the language of remonstrance will be changed to that of congratulation and thanks.

Deeply impressed, therefore, with a persuasion that our rights need only be stated, to be recognized and allowed; that the highest glory of a free Nation is a communication of the blessings of freedom; and that its best reputation is derived from a sacred regard to treaties. We pray you representatives of the people, to consult your own fame and the our happiness, by a prompt attention to our prayer—we invoke the PRINCIPLES OF YOUR REVOLUTION, the SACRED SELF-EVIDENT, AND ETERNAL TRUTHS on which your governments are founded, we invoke the SOLEMN STIPULATIONS OF TREATY, we invoke your own PROFESSIONS, OF YOUR FATHERS, and we assure you not to disavow the one or dishonor the other, by persevering in a plan so contradictory to every thing you have said, and they have taught so vital to our happiness, and the reputation of your country, to a generous and free people. We ought not to urge any motive of interest when those of honor and duty are so apparent; but be assured that the true interest of the United States consists in cultivating a spirit of conciliation with the inhabitants of the territory they have acquired. Annexed to your country by the course of political events, it depends upon you to determine whether we shall

pay the cold homage of reluctant subjects, or render the free allegiance of citizens, attached to your fortunes by choice, bound to you, by gratitude for the best of blessings, contributing cheerfully to your advancement, to those high destinies, to which HONOR LIBERTY, JUSTICE will conduct you, and defending as we solemnly pledge ourselves to do, at the risk of fortune and life, our COMMON CONSTITUTION, COUNTRY AND LAWS.

WE, THEREFORE, respectfully pray, that so much of the law above mentioned, as provides for the temporary government of this country, as divides it into two territories, prohibits the importation of slaves, be repealed, And that prompt and efficacious measures may be taken to incorporate the inhabitants of Louisiana, into the Union of the United States, and admit them to all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens thereof.

And your Petitioner, &c.

[Shortly after the original publication of the Louisiana Remonstrance, the following Satire was published in the New-Orleans Union, a paper edited by J. Lyon.]

To de Redacteur de Union.
One declaration of de Independence of de Louisiana !!!

M. Redacteur,

As der be too much misrepresent of de proceed of the late meet of de oppressed Louisiana people by der ennemi, and as de remonstrance memorial address have not been published by the gentlemen citizens wat have write him, I make freedom for send for be printed in your paper, de piece following, which is not de exact word, but de exact substance of de sentiments of de meets for shew dey be full of respect for de congress, and tell dem wid every possible humility, dat we teach dem for be wise and more justice, and dat Louisiana will have government for himself, f. tre !

I salut you
SERPENT D'EAU.
New-Orleans, 5 Thermidor, An. 12.

At one grand meet of de friend of de right of de people, at de ball room on Sunday afternoon, de 1st July, it was agreed; dat all de people will sign der name (and if dey do not write will put der mark ordinan) to dis, savoir, —To de congress, &c. We de peoples of de Louisiana is very persuaide by great many good friend, dat we have de right for do every ting wat we shall please, because *rights* *volens* we are de American citizen; and we take freedom for speak your honorable bodies, dat we shall not be f. tre, and dat de right dat you have acquired for us. You promis de citizen Bonaparte dat you shall take us into one state, and you give fifteen million dollar for have his permission for dat. De treaty was made on de tury days in April, and de say, every body shall be made into state de next day; and so we ask it must be de bye and bye directly. Is ver true enough we did not usef buy dis right for ourself, you did buy de right for us, and you give him to us never... f. tre !

Somebody tell us dat de American liberty was get by seven year war, (great while dat) and dat you have got our right wid your money: ver well; we have not buy de right, nor fight for de right, nor want de right, nor tink of de right till dis time; but now de right is de right who may be fight for him... never mind... all de same. We have not fight in de Bunker hill, nor wid Burgoinet; but we shall fight if it shall please us; we did fight de last Carnival for de French dance; if we have not frighten king George out of de United States when dey was colony like us, we have frighten de ladies out of de ball room. [Here one orator did kick his foot on de floor of de ball room, and did say, "dis is de cer floor where we did make de rascal ran, and we did dance after de... f. tre..."]

We are ver much astonish at de independence of "de Friend of de Laws, who print in de paper, and we tink he is de Louisiana man for dat is wat no Louisiana man ever was be or ever will be, f. tre !

We tink ver hard dat de American Governor not speak de French; for great many citizens want sometime for speak something to de governor for de good of de public in private, or for der private good, or make little compliment for his own good; wat is for be do? der must always be some dam interpreter come in dat nobody shall trust. We tink dat (as M. "Jean quirot" say) de governor all de same as deaf to us, and it shall be better he be blind, dat wood do great many good purpose; and we make de freedom for recommend such ting for future, not only de governor wat shall be here, but de president of de United States shall be little blind and speak de French, and we tink dat it must be amended to de constitution, dat nobody must be elected to de congress, or de order grand office who no speak de French; and we advise too dat dey all be teach de dance de French cotillon; for we have some right to understand de debate of de congress, and de dance of de lady as every body else; and it is much better you learn de French language and de French dance dan we de English. Indeed it is ver strange ting dat any but de French language be use in de public affair; for it is de ver best language in de world; and wat dis country have been custom to, in de public business. In Spanish time all de public record was write in French; all de process, all de witness, every ting was in French (a) De late Spanish governor could speak little French some time, but he no try him very often; and de judge auditors know great many French word; and one gentleman speak me, dat he keep French dictionary in his pocket for find out de word; and never de governor, de auditors, or any order officer of de government did use one interpreter as de secretary of dis meet can prove. (b) But now de Yankee American have for first time bring foreign language in our public affair; it be one grand shame, sac... M. le general who was here one, two tree months ago, he was ver fine gentleman, he always speak French ver well sometime after dinner. Grand pity he no stay for be governor, he drink de French wine... too much; he speak de French too much; and he encourage de planter, and de trade, for he buy all de sugar... too much. But de governor we got never make speculation in nothing; he no try to speak de French, nor dance de French dance, *Diabli!*

We be much astonish dat de brute slave is for be abolish, somebody speak bout humanity, and equal rights of de nature, and such dam stuff, f. tre! *humanity* in de country where is make sugar and de cotton, diabli! and de equal natural right, wid de dam rascal black be too much! ha ha... De dam fellow better be slave here dan free in her own country; for dey have more work for do rascal, and idleness is ver bad. We teach de dam rascal for be christian; and we make de example wid ourselves. We inoculate dem for de small pox, wat never dey would have in der own country? for why

we be free if we not have de slave? Vive Louisiana... *Liberte and de slave trade forever!!!*

We want to elect de governor directly, or a great many of de assembly want to be elect to that office, which is same ting: par exemple de citizen Bore, de late grand Mere of dis city. We tink it great shame, when he get somebody to write one, two tree, protest for him, and send dem to be municipality, and he print dem in de paper; but is dam shame de governor never take no notice of him or his protest. Oh, tis brave courage ting, great privilege dat, for make; but it is ver disagreeable when nobody will mind to dem. It was grand shame for every people to make such dirty use of dem papers as dey have do; but de municipality will make supplement to de *code Noir*, (c) dat every people who shall have impudence to... his... vid citizen Bore's protest, shall have his dam... nailed to de pillory wid long spike nail, f. tre!

We are much oblig to de American gentleman who have do us de honor to join to us; for dey have done great many good ting. Dey have tell us of de right we no tink of before, and dey have speak and write de English for us; but now dey done every ting we want dem, we wish dem great deal pleasure and satisfaction; der friendship was ver convenient; but we no want dem at present for go to de congress for us.

In de short M. M. de congress we pray and we make dis declaration, dat we must be de government in dis country. We shall have de constitution of our own, weder we know how for make one or not; we shall have Louisiana bank, weder der be fund subscribed or not, for dis reason, every every ting is change, and we shall have de right. Somebody say, we no have much knowledge of de book, and de philosophie, and de politique, but der is great many of us can read pretty well, and some dat can write little bit; but dat nothing, all de same, some gentleman good friend from de United States, shall write for us. *Vive la Carmagnole.*

(a) I believe after de little enquiries, dat de address have make one le mistake in dis ting, but it only mistake de fact—la noting.
(b) One oder little mistake of some kind, not worth for be correct.
(c) Le code de noir one system of law de French make for de black with great mildness, and de justice printed again by de municipality and much admired by dat bodies.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated June 29th.

"Our harvest of grain has been unusually scanty, particularly in Andalusia and Extramadura, in many parts of which according to the information we have received the crops have not producing sufficient for their own consumption during the approaching scarcity. Seville, the neighbourhood of which is the most fertile of the provinces, furnishes wheat for our own consumption, from six to seven and a half dollars the fanega, weighing from 90 to 100 lb and the price advances in proportion as our stores of it decrease. Indian corn sells at 4 dollars, but will soon be at 5 dollars. Flour is selling on board at 11 and a half to 12 dollars, clear of all duties. I have never known a period amongst us in which those articles offered such great advantages. It will be necessary to lose no time if you intend to make any shipments. It may be expected that the enterprising spirit of your countrymen, will not permit so favourable an opportunity for exporting one of your principal productions to escape. Vessels which may arrive early will reap great profits; a great deal will depend upon a competition of this nature.

"The exportation of Corn from Sicily, as well as the Barbary states is prohibited.

"Wheat of a large, solid and well filled grain, without any kind of smell is the kind always preferred. The soft is much less esteemed, and is never used except in times of scarcity like the present; it generally sells from 20 to 30 per cent less than the other.

"Your vessels should be furnished, with a bill of health in due form certified by the Spanish Consul."

Extract from an act of the assembly of Jamaica, respecting Letters of Attorney, &c. executed in the United States.

"That from and immediately after the passing of this act, any conveyance, letter of attorney, or other deed whatever, which shall be hereafter executed in any of the United States of America, and shall be proved by a subscribing witnesses, or acknowledged by the party or parties before any of his majesty's consuls or vice-consuls residing in any of those states, or before the chief justice of any of the said states, or before chief justice or any of the judges of the supreme court of the said United States—and certified under the seal of any of the said states, or the seal of the said United States;—shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, as good and effectual in the law, as if such conveyance, letter of attorney or other deed, had been respectively proved or acknowledged before a judge of any court of record in this island; any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

Weltham Iron Foundry,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundry; and having provided the best artifice in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and links, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with plate and range complete; coach warmers; ploughs and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern; plowshares & plow boards; cast coach, photo and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; fish and clock weights; patent saw iron for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back layers; nail cutting machines with screws complete; wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the calling line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.
March 14th, 1804.
P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber last night, a Negro Man named BILLY, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout and well made, about 22 years of age, bushy hair, rather light complexion, and has lost some of his teeth before. He has waited in my house for nearly four years; he formerly belonged to Peter Henckill and John Bowyer, and was sold by Bowyer to Mr. Booke of Fincastle—he ran away from him and was gone nearly twelve months, and was caught in Hanover, where he had been secreted in a quarter. He took with him fundry clothing; a striped surtout coat with yellow buttons and lined with red, home made linen shirts, a grey mixed broad cloth coat nearly new, made in the fashion, white calimere pantaloons, several waistcoats, a velvet jacket and pantaloons of dark olive striped velvet with yellow buttons, the lining of home made linen, boots and shoes. I will give 40 dollars if taken out of the county and brought home, and 20 dollars if taken and secured in any gaol so that I can get him again, and 10 dollars if taken in the county and brought home.

J. EDMONDSON.

Staunton, August 25th, 1804.

NOW IN THE PRESS,
AND WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY NEXT,
The VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1805;

Containing besides the Astronomical calculations, by B. BATES.

JUDGMENT of weather,
Length of days,
Festivals, and other remarkable days,
Officers of the Supreme Executive,
Ditto of the Supreme Courts,
Members of the Privy Council,
Ditto of the Senate,
Ditto House of Delegates,
Correct lists of the time and places of holding the Supreme Courts in Virginia,
District do.—Quarterly do.—County do.
Useful Medical Receipts, for the use of Families,
A variety of pieces on Agriculture,
Specimens of Speech or Speaking,
Curious Advertisement,
ELINOR, A Sentimental Tale,
An account of the Meteors, which appeared in Richmond, April 24th, 1803.
A variety of Anecdotes, Bon Mots, &c.
The yearly meetings of the people called Quakers,
The Militia—A number of useful Tables,
Large List of Roads, &c. &c.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PEDLARS, and others, will find it an useful, to make speeder purchases, as they will be furnished much lower than the customary price, which they have been sold at in this city.

The above Almanack is published on good white paper, and new type; and may be had at the Printing Office of AUGUSTUS DAVIS, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near the Courthouse.

Richmond, Sept. 8th, 1804.

Notice!

All persons indebted to the

estate of JOHN DAWSON, dec. of Amherst county, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to come forward immediately, and discharge the same; and those having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward legally authenticated, that they may be discharged.

JOHN S. DAWSON, Adm'r.
of John Dawson, dec.

August 10th, 1804.

FALL GOODS.

William Temple,

Has received by the ship *Edwards* and *Charles* from London

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Suitable to the approaching season.

HE expects an additional supply, to complete an assortment, by the ship *Sally*, from London, and *Lorana* from Liverpool, which he will dispose of on his usual low terms.

Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1804.

A new Publication.

Just received at William Prichard's Book-Store,

C. F. VOLNEY'S

VIEW OF THE CLIMATE AND SOIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

With Maps and Plates.

September 7.

Notice.

THE Locks near this place will be shut on Monday the 14th instant, and continue impassable until a sett of new gates can be put up and the locks repaired, which will require from two to three weeks.—Due notice will be given of the time they will probably open, after the work commences.

ROBERT POLLARD.

Richmond, September 6, 1804.

United States, 5th Circuit, Virginia

District, May term, 1804.

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spier, John Bowman & Company,

Plaintiff,

Against
Christopher McConico and James Campbell, John Grayson and Conrad Webb, executors of Thomas Shore, deceased, and Andrew J. McConico, Defendants.

On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is Ordered, That one of the commissioners of this court do examine, state and settle all matters and accounts between the plaintiff and the defendant Christopher McConico in this cause, stating such matters specially that either party may require or he think fit.

A Coda—Teste,

JAMES BLAGROVE, d. c.

Commissioner's Office, Richmond, Aug. 7, 1804.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Friday the 9th day of November next for carrying into effect the within decretal order; upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with their papers and accounts ready for examination and settlement.

WM. HAY, M. C.

law'g

Gentlemen who have obtained subscribers to the "LADY'S MUSEUM & WEEKLY MAGAZINE," will oblige us by returning the subscription papers as soon as convenient.

COOK & GRANTLAND.

BETWEEN
James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers,
John Bowman & Co. Pitt.
AND
Walters Dunn, Defr.
THE defendant not having entered his
appearance and given security according to the act of as-
sembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of
this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his coun-
sel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendant do appear
before the first day of the next September term, and an-
swer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this or-
der be forthwith inserted in some newspaper, to be